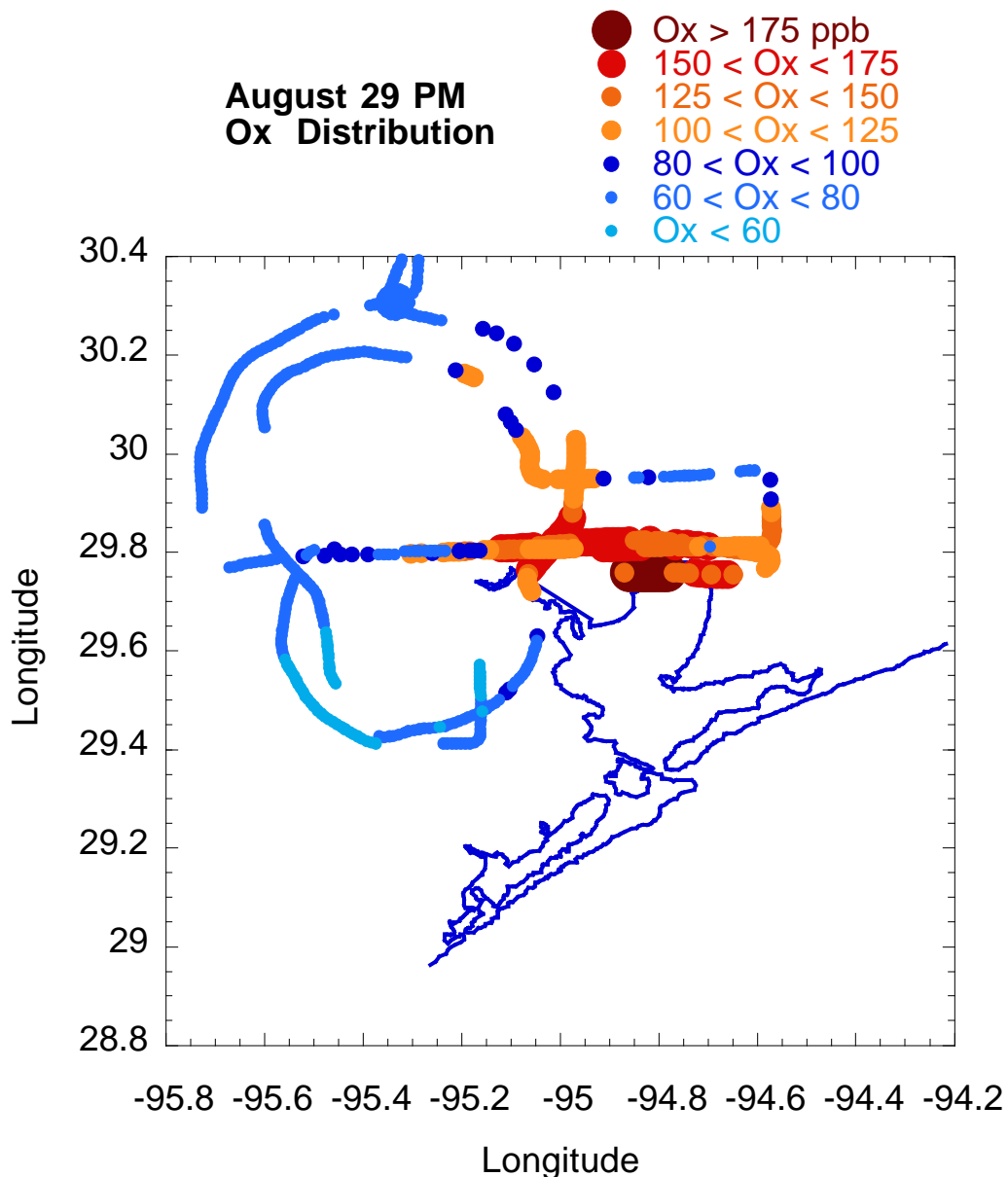


# Ozone Spikes

*Are they apparent in the G-1 data?*

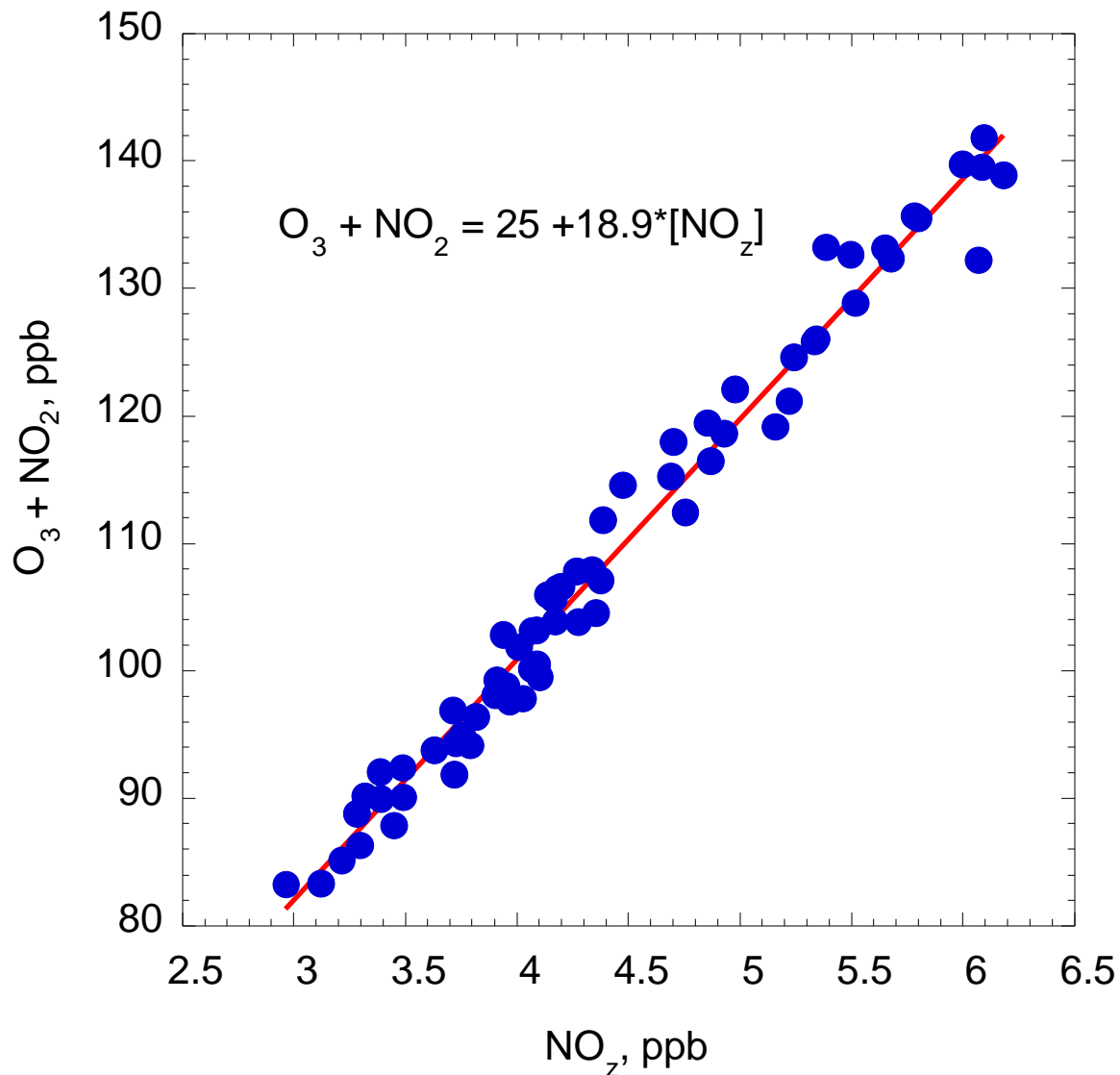
Yes- Multiple days 8/19, 8/21, 8/26, 8/29, 8/31, 9/6, 9/12



# Ozone Spikes

*What are their characteristics?*

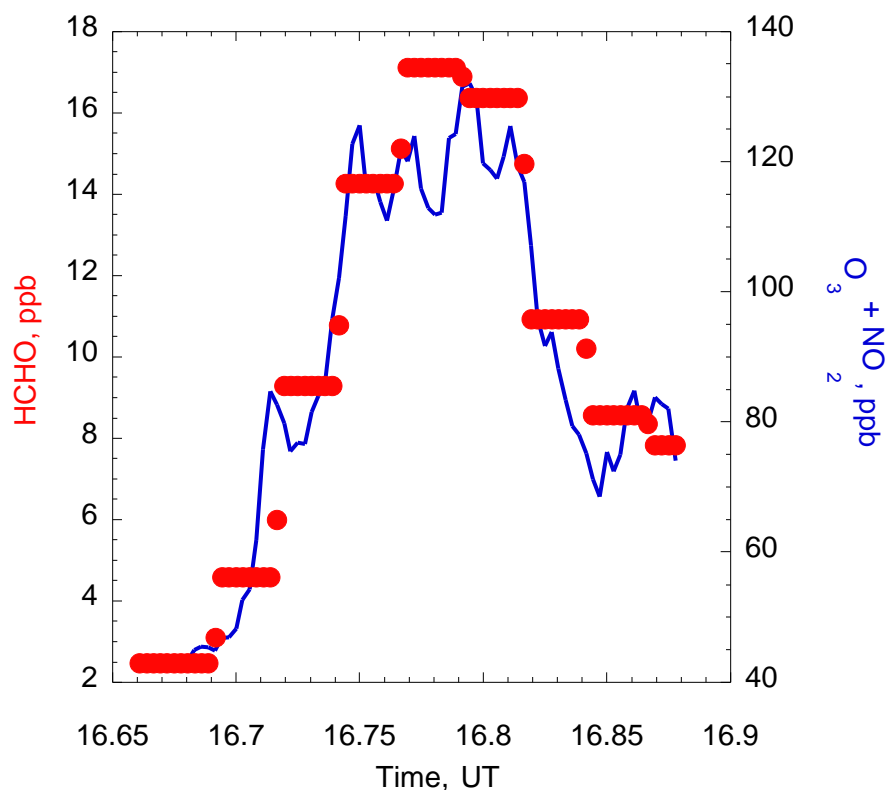
- a. High O<sub>3</sub> production efficiencies, e.g, afternoon flight of 8/19



# Ozone Spikes

b. Associated with high concentrations of secondary organic species such as HCHO.

For example-



HCHO is a product of HC oxidation.  
Suggests that O<sub>3</sub> spike associated with high initial HC concentrations, perhaps high concentrations of alkenes.

## *How can we understand source of these localized regions of high $O_3$ concentration?*

- Examine regions where high  $O_3$  concentrations observed and do some archeology.

Analyze hydrocarbon reactivity

Look at product distributions (e.g., HCHO, Peroxides, PANs, etc.)

Do trajectory analysis to find out where these regions came from.

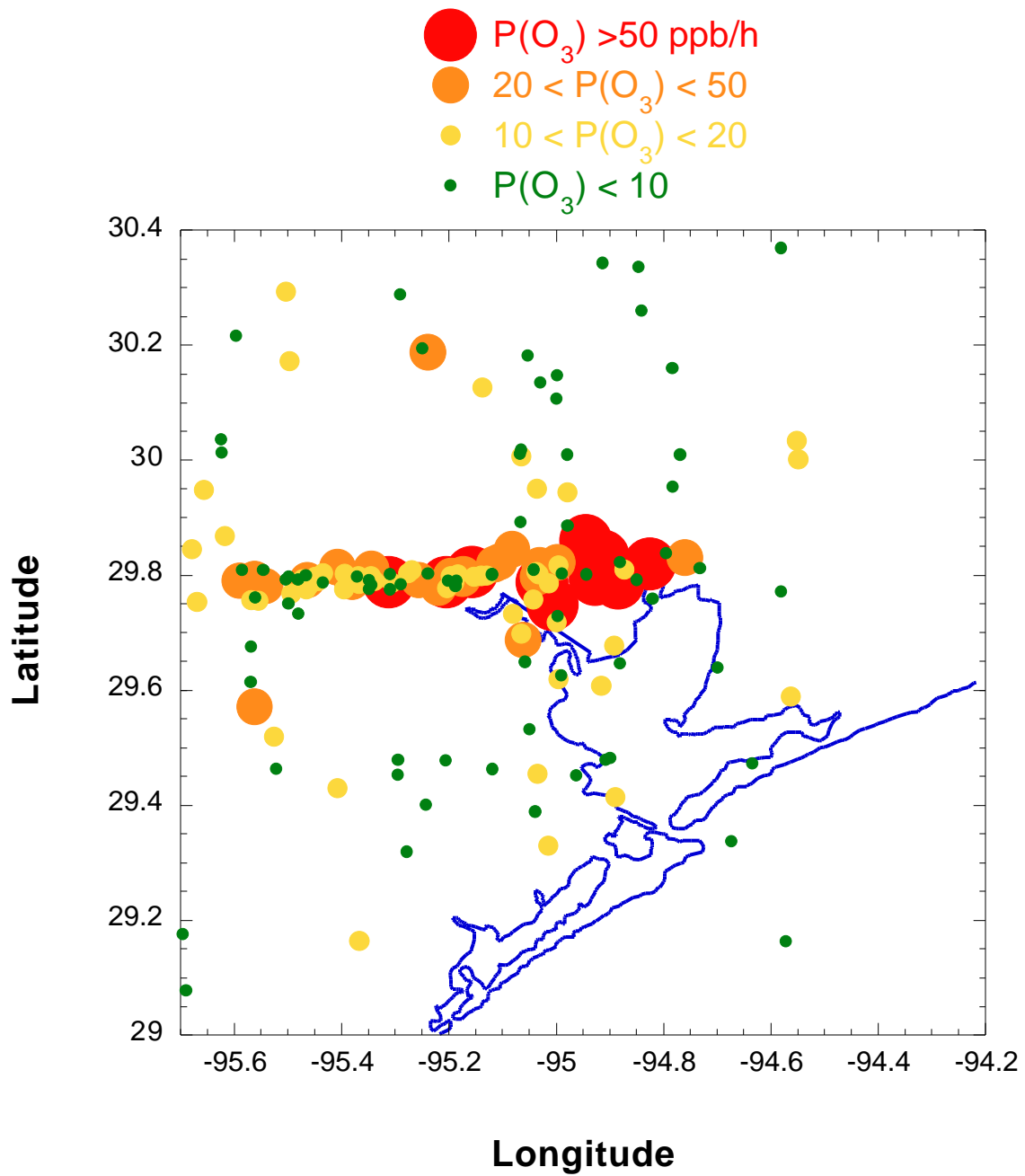
- Examine  $P(O_3)$ - (constrained box model calculations)

Identify conditions and locations where  $P(O_3)$  high.

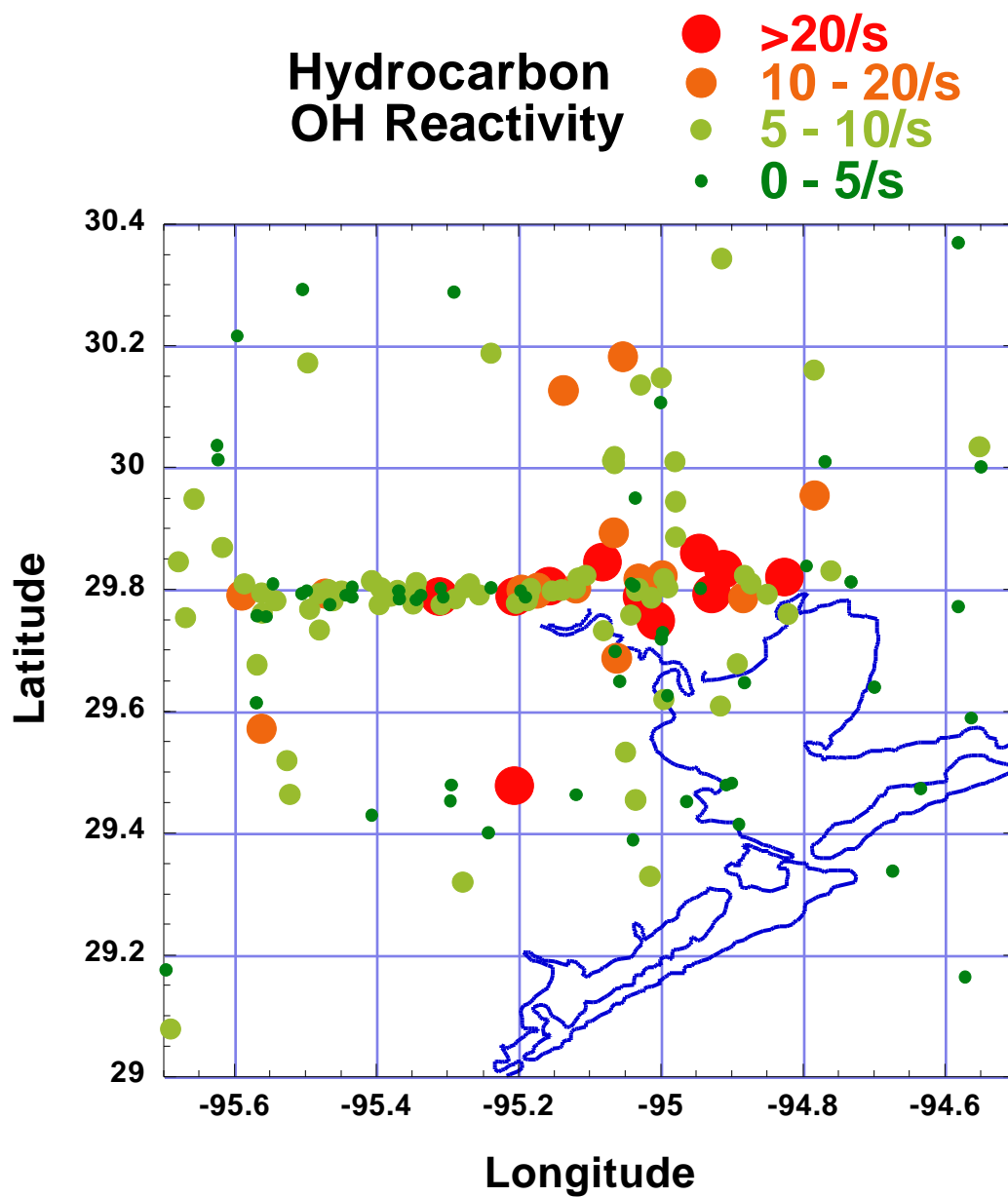
Identify compounds responsible for hydrocarbon reactivity.

Connect regions where  $P(O_3)$  high to regions where high  $O_3$  concentrations observed.

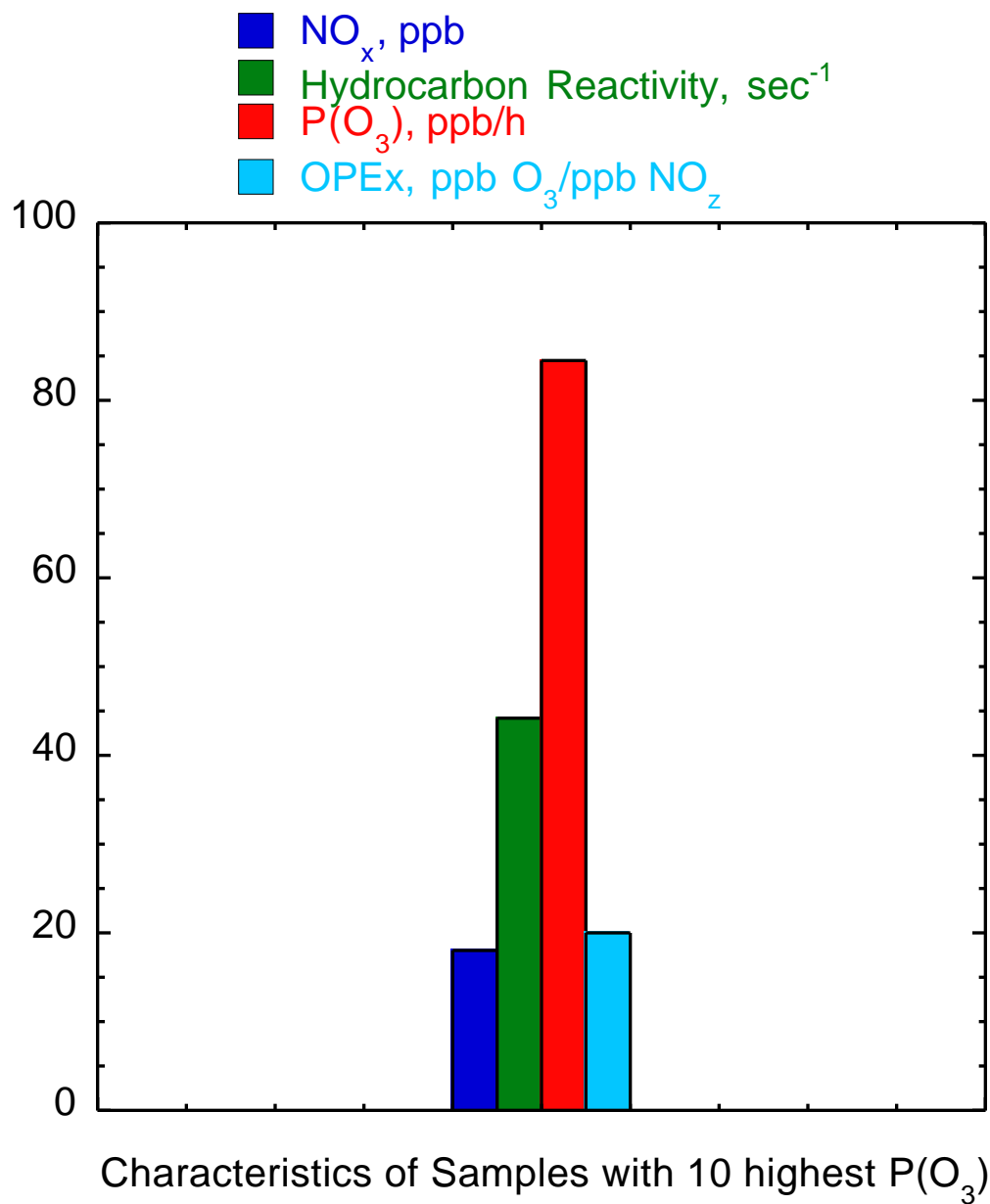
# Geographic Distribution of $P(O_3)$



# Geographic Distribution of Hydrocarbon Reactivity

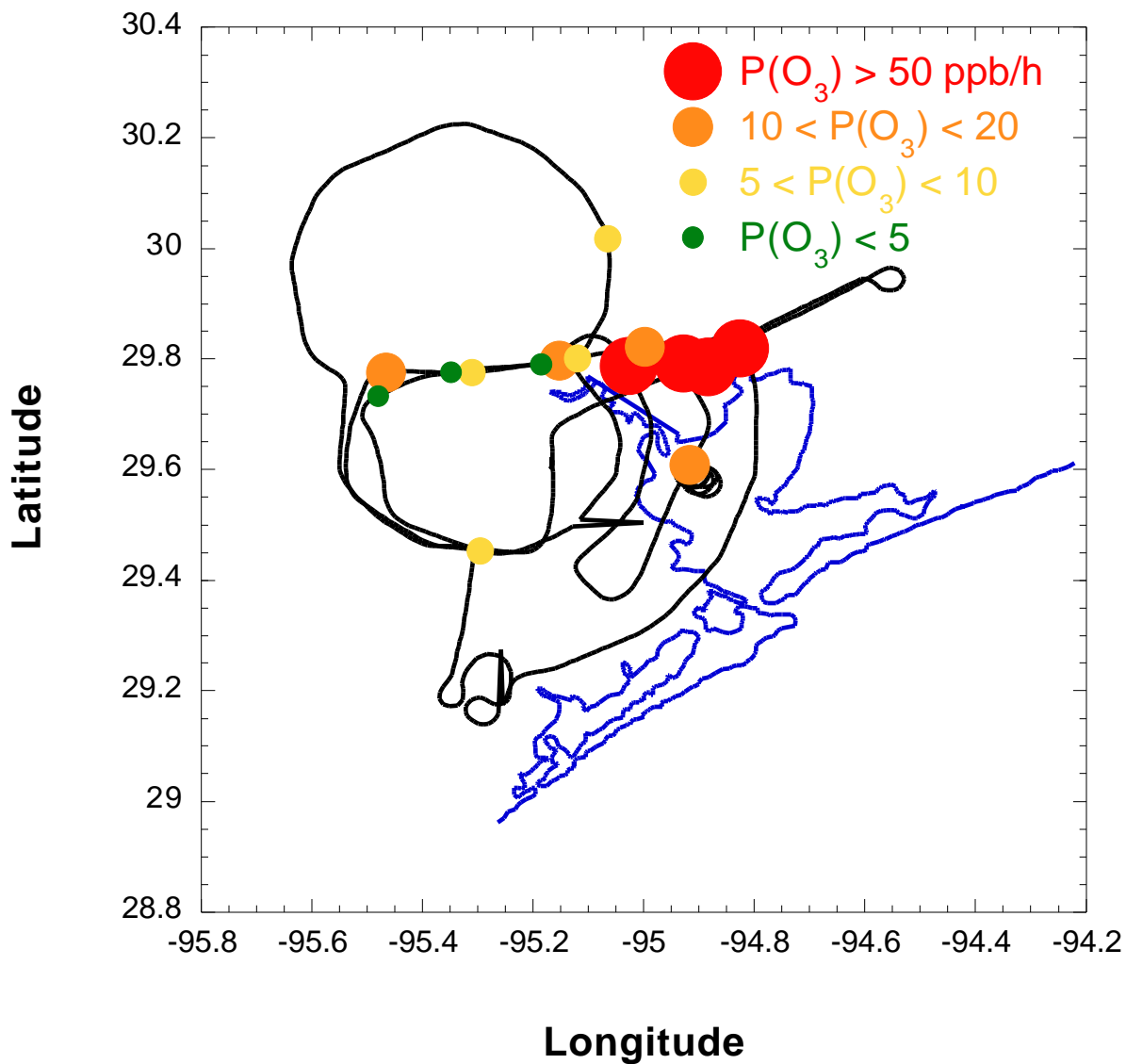


# Characteristics of O<sub>3</sub> production when P(O<sub>3</sub>) high



# Connect regions of high $P(O_3)$ to regions where $O_3$ high

## August 29 Morning Ozone Production Rates





# Connect regions of high $P(O_3)$ to regions where $O_3$ high

